be obligatory with the Managers and also that the Managers' share of the lapses of deposit should go to them.

The consideration of the subjects was then resumed.

119. Technical and Industrial Institutes.

Revd. Samuel Sumanam (Member, T. I. C., Neyyattinkara) pointed out how the raw produce of the country was exported in large quantities and how foreign merchants became rich by the importation of manufactured goods. The people of the State were wholly dependent upon foreign merchants for even the ordinary necessaries of life. Industry was at a low ebb in the country and it was time that the people became conscious of their economic dependence on the foreign manufactures. The growth and encouragement of indigenous industries on improved and modern lines could alone secure the economic salvation of the people. The necessity for the Government to direct its attention towards the industrial regeneration of the State became more imperative on account of the circumstance that the population in the State was increasing by rapid strides and that the growing population could not be maintained by agriculture alone, which had already deteriorated to a considerable extent. The Member pointed out that the prosperity and progress of the European nations, of Japan and America were entirely due to their industrial and commercial activities. Already, Mysore and Baroda had taken the initiative in the matter of encouraging the industries of those States and of imparting industrial education to the people. Travancore afforded ample facilities for the improvement of wood works, iron works, weaving, and manufacture of sugar and oils, and the Government should, in the opinion of the Member, start those industries without delay. He therefore requested that industrial schools should be opened in different parts of the country and that such schools should, wherever possible, be attached to the Departmental Schools.

In that connection, he also requested that the Government might be pleased to render some help to the institution started at Puthalom in South Travancore by a philanthropic citizen of the place for the protection of the destitute.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

120. The need for encouraging Vernacular Education.

Mr. R. Parasurama Iyer (Member, Kunnathur taluk) said that mass education could be effected only through the medium of the Vernacular of the country. To spread education among the really backward classes of people, it was necessary, the Member pointed out, that the Government should introduce an element of compulsion in their educational policy and render substantial assistance to such classes of people by improving their condition. To improve their circumstances the indigenous industries should be developed. He also pointed out that the Government were spending unnecessarily large sums in costly school buildings. The expenditure should be curtailed and the saving should be utilised for providing the required accommodation in all Elementary Schools so as to meet the increasing demand.

For the improvement of Vernacular Education, he suggested that the standard of the highest class in the Elementary Department should be equivalent to that of the Secondary School Final Class. All the subjects taught in the latter class should be taught in the former also. To encourage the study of the Vernacular, he also advocated the employment of those who had passed the Vernacular Examinations in the several departments of the State and the enhancement of the pay of the Elementary School teachers. Such men should be appointed in the Higher Grade Vernacular Schools also. In conclusion, he requested that the Government should pay particular attention in the matter of encouraging the publication of books of reference and other scientific books in the Vernacular.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

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